~~32~~. (new) The method of Claim ~~30~~, wherein the bimodally-acting opioid agonist is selected from the group consisting of morphine, codeine, fentanyl analogs, pentazocine, buprenorphine, methadone, enkephalins, dynorphins, endorphins and similarly acting opioid alkaloids and opioid peptides.

~~33~~. (new) The method of Claim ~~30~~, wherein the amount of the excitatory opioid receptor antagonist administered is at least 100-1000 fold less than the amount of the bimodally-acting opioid agonist administered.

~~34~~. (new) The method of Claim ~~30~~, wherein the excitatory opioid receptor antagonist is naltrexone.

~~35~~. (new) The method of Claim ~~30~~, wherein the excitatory opioid receptor antagonist is naltrexone, and is administered orally.

~~36~~. (new) The method of Claim ~~32~~, wherein the bimodally-acting opioid agonist is morphine.

~~37~~. (new) The method of Claim ~~30~~, wherein the bimodally-acting opioid agonist is morphine and the excitatory opioid receptor antagonist is naltrexone.

~~38~~. (new) The method of Claim ~~32~~, wherein the bimodally-acting opioid agonist is methadone.

~~39~~. (new) The method of Claim ~~32~~, wherein the bimodally-acting opioid agonist is codeine.

40. (new) The method of Claim 38, wherein the mode of administration is selected from the group consisting of oral, sublingual, intramuscular, subcutaneous and intravenous.

41. (new) A method for treating pain in a subject comprising administering to said subject a composition comprising an analgesic or sub-analgesic amount of a bimodally-acting opioid agonist and an amount of an excitatory opioid receptor antagonist effective to enhance the analgesic potency of said bimodally-acting opioid agonist and attenuate tolerance associated with said bimodally-acting opioid agonist.

42. (new) The method of Claim 41, wherein the bimodally-acting opioid agonist is selected from the group consisting of morphine, codeine, fentanyl analogs, pentazocine, methadone, buprenorphine, enkephalins, dynorphins, endorphins and similarly acting opioid alkaloids and opioid peptides.

43. (new) The method of Claim 41, wherein the excitatory opioid receptor antagonist is selected from the group consisting of naltrexone, naloxone, etorphine, diprenorphine and dihydroetorphine, and similarly acting opioid alkaloids and opioid peptides.

44. (new) The method of Claim 41, wherein amount of the excitatory opioid receptor antagonist administered is at least 100-1000 fold less than the amount of the bimodally-acting opioid agonist administered.